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III

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary then laid on the table, with reference to the answer given to question No. 1185 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1927, copies of the statement^a received from the Collector of South Kanara showing the area of certain villages, the extent under cultivation and the extent available for grazing purposes, together with the explanatory note of the Revenue Department.

IV

THE ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY BILL.

The House then resumed consideration of the Annamalai University Bill.

No amendments having been moved under clause 16, the clause was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 17.

*The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I move that for items (1) and (2) in class II the following may be substituted :—

'(1) *Ten members of whom not less than five shall be teachers other than Professors and Readers, elected by such teachers.*

'(2) *Five members elected by the Senate from among its members, provided that no one who is already a member of the Academic Council shall be eligible for election under this item.*'

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 17, as amended, was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 18 was also put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 19.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I move that in sub-clause (1) after the word 'science' the word 'technology' be inserted.

" This is a subject, Sir, on which much need not be said because a large number of hon. Members of this House have given expression to the opinion that what is needed very much now in this Presidency is the development of industries and therefore the necessity is for technical education. Technical education, Sir, has been very much neglected in this Presidency. For any higher technical education we have to send our boys to Bombay. Even in Bombay from boys who have gone there we know that the Victoria Technical Institute is not of a very high class. After all, in England or Germany or Japan, this institution in Bombay would be considered a third rate one. There is no chance of such an institution being started in Madras; our Madras University seems to have all along adopted a policy of neglecting scientific and technical education. And the pity of it is we have got friends like the representative of the University, my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti, discounting its importance. The bias of our leaders in the University is

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towards humanities and almost exclusively humanities. It is most necessary that we should direct our attention to this neglect of technical education, and I am glad to note that the Select Committee in spite of the indifference of some of the members has agreed to include technology as one of the objects of study in the university. Now, what is the use of mentioning this object in the purposes of the university, if no steps are taken for having a faculty of technology. If we say there should be a technological faculty, a technological school should be started at least on a modest scale. They can go step by step and raise it to a first-class institute. Technical institutions are more necessary especially in South India, where there are already a large number of colleges wherein education in humanities, literature, Sanskrit and other languages is being imparted. I may point out, Sir, that mere studies in language in a university cannot improve the literature. Can we maintain that by a study of English in our universities the English literature will be improved in any way? It is the authors and poets in the English language that have improved the English literature. I doubt very much whether by the cultivation of Tamil or Sanskrit, the literature in those languages will be very much improved or extended. The literature of a country must come from the authors and poets of the people. I do not discard or underrate the value of humanities. I am very much for the study of humanities, but at the same time, side by side with it, I think it would be to the interests of our people, the masses, if technical education is attended to at once. I therefore propose that a faculty of technology should be started at once in the new University. We are very proud and we appreciate with the greatest feelings of pride that Sir Annamalai Chettiyar has come forward with this princely endowment. He has followed the example of merchants and others in Bombay and Bengal and other Presidencies, and has set an example for zamindars and capitalists and merchant princes to come forward with farther benefactions. I am sure that it will not stop with this endowment alone but other endowments from others will be forthcoming hereafter.

“In Bombay we have institutions of this sort. Sir Victor Sassoon 12-15
began with an endowment for science. Another man came forward with p.m.
building and so on. Originally there were ten lakhs and now there are more than thirty lakhs. Therefore, if a start is made and if we have a school for technology in one particular subject, other endowments will be forthcoming not only from the members of the family of the Founder but from others also. I am sure that once the faculty of technology is established, there will be funds forthcoming and a very good beginning will be made to put to shame our own university and that is what is wanted in the interests of the industrial development of this Presidency. I would point out, Sir, that I was not surprised when the Finance Member stood up yesterday at the remarks of the hon. Member for the University. I have never known our Finance Member being partial towards the development of the industries of this Presidency. You have got Calicut, Mangalore and Bellary where the late Minister Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar promised to open industrial schools but which could not be opened because the Finance Member finds no funds. There is lack of sympathy on the part of the Government. It is very discreditable that our Ministers do not stand up and see that the industrial schools are started. The hon. the Finance Member stood up with glee at the statement of the hon. Member for the University because of his want of

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interest in industries. I am sure the founders of the university will provide the necessary funds, and, if not, others will come forward to endow this university, and Government therefore must give the necessary aid and support."

* **MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR** :—" I have very great pleasure in seconding this amendment and I appeal to Government to accept this so that we may have a unanimous vote. This is a very mild amendment considering the amendment I had given notice of. Government can have no excuse to be against this in view of the fact that it is in a general way that the provision is made. The clause itself gives room for the Senate to make the necessary safeguards by their rule-making power. So far as this Government is concerned, we know that they have been sending every year four or five students to Bombay because we have no technological institute here. They do the same thing in the case of the Tata Institute at Bangalore. Both sides of the House were using the name of the Founder as having any views regarding an amendment of mine yesterday. Mr. Venkatapathi Raju in supporting the Government referred to him and Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar in his speech had to refer to him also. The Founder as a matter of fact is perfectly willing to accept any amendment that may be made in this House. He has handed unconditionally over to Government promissory notes of the face value of about 22 lakhs, and no one else would be willing to do it. Even, if I am so rich, I won't give so much money unconditionally. This gentleman is so kind that he has left the whole thing to the Government and to the Council and they can make any amendment if they like at any time, now or later on. He has placed the whole thing at the disposal of the Government relying on their wisdom. It is very fortunate that the European members supported me yesterday. I am sure the hon. Minister will consider the matter and kindly accept this so that it will facilitate the passing of the Bill more unanimously."

* **THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN** :—" I am sorry that Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar while saying that the name of the Founder should not be made use of, he himself almost went near doing it. I do not think I am guilty of the charge. As my hon. Friend pointed out, the Founder has placed the money at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of this new university. It is irrelevant to discuss whether the Founder would like a particular amendment or not. It is purely for the Council to say what kind of university they would like to have and what subjects ought to be taught. With regard to this amendment, I do not think there will be any harm because it is already provided for in clause 3. Though I personally think no purpose will be served, since hon. Members seem to lay so much stress in having it on paper rather than the practice of it, I have no objection to accept this."

* **MR. G. HARISARVOITAMA RAO** :—" I am very sorry for the sentiment expressed by the hon. the Chief Minister. He is prepared to accept that a faculty of technology be started and yet he tells us that he proceeds on the assumption that it is a paper provision. I am afraid, Sir, that this House will have to consider this Bill in a serious light, if that is the way in which he is going to deal with this clause. The House is serious that technology should be provided for, and the amendment proposes that there should be a faculty of technology. If the Chief Minister should accept this merely to

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rush the Bill through, it appears to me that it is not proper. If he does, he will have to face opposition enough to make him realize that he must respect the wishes of this House in the matter of this particular question."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 19, as amended, was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 20.

Clause 20 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 21.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move—

"In item (4) of Class II—Other Members—of clause 21 of the Bill for the word "place" where it first occurs substitute the word "office" and where it occurs for the second time substitute the word "vacancy".

"This is merely a verbal amendment."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 21, as amended, was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 22.

Clause 22 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 23.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move—

For clause 23 of the Bill substitute the following :—

'23. The Finance Committee shall consist of the following persons, namely :—

- (1) The Secretary to the Government of Madras in charge of Finance.*
- (2) The Founder and, in case the office is vacant, any person nominated by the Chancellor to do the duties of the Founder under this section during the continuance of the vacancy.*
- (3) The Vice-Chancellor.*
- (4) One member elected by the Senate from among its members, provided that no one who is already a member of the Syndicate shall be eligible for election under this clause.'*

"I am not in any way trying to go behind the decision of the Select Committee to have this Committee only for ten years. I am providing under another amendment that this Finance Committee is to exist only for ten years. To make it more complete I am suggesting this amendment. I hope hon. Members will have no objection."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried, and the clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 24.

Clause 24 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

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Clause 25.

12-30
p.m.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I beg to move—

*' That for the existing clause 25, the following be substituted :—*25 (1) *The Board of Selection shall consist of the following persons, namely :—*

- (a) *One member nominated by the Chancellor ;*
- (b) *The Founder and in case the office is vacant any person nominated by the Chancellor to do the duty of the Founder under this section during the continuance of the vacancy ;*
- (c) *The Vice-Chancellor ;*
- (d) *One member elected by the Syndicate from among its members ; and*
- (e) *One member elected by the Senate from among its members ; and*

(2) *The Board of Selection shall have the power to appoint the teachers and the Registrar of the University.'*

" I move this amendment, because this is more complete."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried, and the amended clause was added to the Bill.

Clauses 26, 27 and 28 were then successively put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 29.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I beg to move—

' In item (e), after the word " Vice-Chancellor " insert the words " and the Registrar ".'

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I beg to move another amendment to this clause, which is necessary, and I gave notice of it to the Secretary. That is—

' In item (j), to insert the words " the Founder " between the words " the Chancellor " and " the Pro-Chancellor ".'

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

The clause as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 30 was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 31.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I beg to move—

' In item (c), for the word and figure " section 8 ", substitute the word and figure " section 7 ".'

" Hon. Members are aware that clause 7 of the original Bill was omitted by the Select Committee, and what was clause 8 then has now become clause 7. To make this correction, I propose this amendment."

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I beg to move—

"In item (f), for the words "colleges and hostels" substitute the words "hostels and lodgings".

"That again is an amendment consequential on the amendment we arrived at with regard to the proposal made by Mr. Satyamurti."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, this amendment will create some difficulty. I do not know, if you omit the word 'colleges' from this sub-section altogether, we shall have power, in the regulations, for prescribing conditions subject to which persons may be recognized as qualified to give instruction in colleges. I think the only amendment consequential on the House accepting my amendment with regard to an earlier clause will be an amendment which will say 'colleges, hostels and lodgings not maintained by the University'. The result of the amendment of the hon. Minister will be, as far as I can make out,—I speak subject to correction—that there will be no provision in the Act by which the regulations of the Academic Council can prescribe conditions subject to which persons may become qualified to give instruction in colleges. I think I am right. If so, the hon. the Minister may be permitted to withdraw his amendment, and I may have your leave to move my amendment. In the meantime, I shall hand you a copy of my amendment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have full liberty to do so with the leave of the House."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I think my hon. Friend is right and I therefore beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I move—

"In item (f), for the words "colleges and hostels", the words "colleges, hostels and lodgings" be substituted."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

The clause as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 32.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I beg to move—

"In the second paragraph, for the words "at its next meeting or a subsequent meeting", substitute the words "at its next meeting or at any other meeting to which it may adjourn the consideration thereof".

"The difficulty is this: if the amendment made by the Select Committee is adopted, it may be that the Senate may postpone the thing to any other subsequent meeting. To avoid that difficulty, if we give power to the Senate to adjourn this business if they do not have the time to get through it at the next meeting, I think it will be more easy to carry out the object hon. Members have in mind."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

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* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“I am afraid the object with which it was so amended in the Select Committee does not seem to have been considered by my friends. Supposing this subject comes to the notice of the Syndicate and they bring it to the Senate without giving the necessary time for notice, then it cannot be brought at the next meeting. The present amendment contemplates the possibility of every such subject being brought at the next meeting. It may not be possible to bring such subjects at the next meeting itself for want of time. It is to provide for that the Select Committee suggested this change, i.e., ‘at its next meeting or a subsequent meeting’. Otherwise, there will be difficulty in the way of the Syndicate and the Vice-Chancellor on account of the rule of proper notice if they have not sufficient time before them to bring forward the subject at the next meeting. I will, therefore, suggest that the original wording as made by the Select Committee be accepted, and I do not think this amendment is necessary.”

* Diwan Bahadur K. RAMUNNI MENON :—“I think the wording of the amendment of which notice has been given is sufficiently clear. These matters will come up at a Senate meeting after the regulation has been passed, and either at that meeting or at any subsequent meeting to which the matter may be adjourned by the Senate the subject may be considered, and it seems to me that the amendment is perfectly right. Judging from the experience which we have gained in our University, I do not think there will be any difficulty in practice. So I suggest that this amendment may be accepted.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“I also am in agreement with my hon. Friend the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras. There is no possibility of any regulation not coming before the next meeting for this simple reason : the section as it stands is, ‘every regulation so made shall be submitted as soon as may be to the Senate who shall consider it at its next meeting’. The next meeting means after such submission to the Senate. Therefore, there is no possibility of any regulation not coming before the next meeting of the Senate. The next meeting for that purpose will be the meeting of the Senate after the regulation can be brought to their notice. That is the only way of doing it in other universities, and that is by inclusion in the agenda of the particular meeting of the Senate. Whether you like it or not, the regulation will be in the agenda for the next meeting. The amendment provides against the possibility of there being no time at that meeting or any other contingency under which the Senate may not be able to dispose of the matter at that very meeting. But it will have an opportunity, under this amendment of the hon. Minister to say, ‘We adjourn consideration of this regulation to a subsequent meeting’, and then the regulation will come up for consideration there. I think the amendment accurately covers all the requirements of the case.”

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 32 as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 33.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I beg to move—

‘(i) In sub-clause (3), omit the words “or if he goes on leave for a period of not less than six months”; and

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(ii) add the following explanation at the end :—

Explanation.—Any person nominated or elected as aforesaid shall, for the purpose of this sub-section, cease to be a member of the body or the holder of the appointment as the case may be with effect from the date on which he goes on leave if the period of leave is more than six months.'

"The same object as is wanted by the Select Committee is achieved by this amendment. The amendment makes it more clear."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I beg leave to move the following amendment, viz. :— 12-4b p.m.

'Substitute the word "Proviso" for the first "explanation" and substitute the words "provided that" for the next "explanation".'

Mr. G. HARISARVOITAMA RAO :—"I second it."

* Mr. S. SATYANURTI :—"Sometimes, second thoughts are better, but not always. I should like to know what is wrong with this clause as it stands, and why this explanation or proviso is necessary, and whether it makes sense. The 'explanation' says 'Any person nominated or elected . . . shall for the purpose of this sub-section cease to be a member of the body', etc. I ask, does he continue for any other purpose? I want to know why these words are put in, viz., 'for the purpose of this sub-section', unless the implication is while they may cease to be members for the purposes of this sub-section, they may continue for any other purpose.

"Then the amendment says 'cease to be a member of the body. . . with effect from the date on which he goes on leave if the period of leave is more than six months'. Now look at the wording of the section as it stands : 'Any person nominated or elected in his capacity as a member of a particular body or the holder of a particular appointment shall if he ceases to be a member of that body or the holder of that appointment (there must be a comma here) as the case may be, for a period of more than three months or if he goes on leave for a period of not more than six months, (there must be a comma here also) cease to be a member of the authority or the body of the University concerned.' I do not know what is obscure in this sub-section, which is sought to be made clear by this proviso. As I have pointed out, the provision makes it obscure by introducing unnecessary words and by suggesting that the cessation of membership is merely for a particular purpose, whereas according to the scheme of the Act the membership ceases for all purposes. Therefore, there is no need for this amendment."

Mr. K. RAMUNNI MENON :—"The sub-section in the Bill as it stands is much more correct than the amendment. I suggest that the amendment may be withdrawn."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"My one difficulty is the House is seised of the amendment."

"The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is only the amended amendment that is before the House."

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* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"In view of what Mr. Ramunni Menon has said, I beg leave to withdraw the amendment and let the clause stand as it is."

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

Clause 33 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 34 was also put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 35.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I move :—

for the words "if at the date of election or nomination" substitute the words "if at the time of election, nomination or appointment".

"This is only a verbal amendment and may be accepted by the House."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 35 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 36.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I move—

'for the word and figure "section 9" in sub-clause (1), substitute the word and figure "section 8".'

"I have omitted the words 'sub-section (a) of' from my amendment as appearing in the agenda."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I move—

In line 4 for the figures "4, 5 and 6" in sub-clause (1), substitute the figures "5, 6 and 7".

"Sir, this is a mere consequential amendment. To the officers described in section 8, a new officer is added, namely, the Founder. Therefore this amendment is necessary."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was carried.

Clause 36 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 37 was also put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 38.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I move—

'Omit the words "not exceeding one-fifth of their total number" and add the following proviso at the end :—

"provided that the number of persons so included in any committee shall not exceed one-fifth of the total of that committee".

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 38 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 39 and 40 were successively put, passed and added to the Bill.

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Clause 41.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—

"For the word 'twenty' in sub-clause (ii) (b) substitute the word 'twenty-seven'."

"Sir, this amendment is moved with the permission of His Excellency the Governor."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has not sent the sanction of His Excellency to the office."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I will send it. I have not got it here at present. I move for the adjournment of the House till after lunch."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

This was carried.

The House adjourned at 12-55 p.m. for lunch.

After Lunch (3 p.m.)

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, before I move the amendment standing against my name, I want to express my regret to you for not having already supplied your office with the communication of His Excellency the Governor giving sanction under section 80-C of the Government of India Act."

"Sir, I move—

"that in clause 41, sub-clause (ii) (b), the word 'twenty-seven' be substituted for the word 'twenty'."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 41, as amended, was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 42 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 43.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I move—

"that for clause 43 of the Bill the following shall be substituted :—

43. *The Local Government—*

- (1) *shall contribute to the General Fund annually a sum of one and a half lakhs of rupees, and*
- (2) *subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon between them and the University*
 - (a) *shall give for the buildings and equipment of the University a sum of seven and a half lakhs of rupees and*
 - (b) *may contribute, from time to time, such further sums as they deem fit to contribute to the said Fund or towards such buildings or equipment."*

"Mr. President, this is a slight change made in the Bill after it emerged from the Select Committee. An additional clause has now been added regarding the contribution of seven and a half lakhs of rupees to be granted by the Government for the building and equipment of this new University. I am moving this because when the Government gives a grant for buildings, they ought to have a right to get plans and estimates examined by their Public Works Department and sanctioned by them. Besides, if there is no condition attached, it may be that the Government will have to pay seven

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and a half lakhs immediately. That was not the intention of the Government when it was introduced. The intention was to pay this 7½ lakhs from time to time as buildings are ready whereas the other sum of 27 lakhs was intended to be paid unconditionally. Under the circumstances, I hope the House will accept the amendment."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I second it."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, I rise to ask for some information. Yesterday on the floor of the House the hon. the Chief Minister told us that the endowment consisted of 20 lakhs of rupees in cash and some other properties and added that the properties were worth 12 lakhs including the contribution that the Government have made towards the buildings. Am I to understand that these 7½ lakhs spoken of in sub-clause 2 (a) are exclusive of the amount hitherto contributed by the Government ? "

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" This sum which is now being provided for under the Act is different from the sum that has already been granted under the Grant-in-Aid Code to the Sri Meenakshi College, Chidambaram."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" What is the previous sum ? "

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The previous sum was about five lakhs of rupees given under the Grant-in-Aid Code."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 43, as amended, was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 44 was also put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 45.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I move—

' for sub-clause (2) of clause 45 substitute the following :—

' (2) At any time after the passing of this Act and until such time as the authorities of the University shall have been duly constituted, the Registrar and the teachers of the University shall be appointed by the Chancellor after considering the recommendations of a committee consisting of the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and such other person or persons, if any, as the Chancellor thinks fit to associate with them ; and '

" Sir, this is merely a transitory provision for carrying on the work of the University till the various bodies of the University come into being. I hope hon. Members will accept it."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the amendment was made.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I move—

' that after sub-clause (4), the following sub-clause shall be inserted :—

' (5) The salary if any of the first Vice-Chancellor shall be fixed by the Chancellor. '

" This again is a transitory provision to get over the time when the University bodies are not working."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 45, as amended, was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 46 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

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New Clause 47.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I move

'After clause 46 of the Bill insert the following as clause 47 :—

" 47. This section, item (6) of section 14, and sections 23 and 24 shall cease to be part of this Act on the termination of ten years from the date on which section 23 comes into force."

" Mr. President, as I said when I moved section 23, the Bill provides a separate place for the Finance Committee going out of existence after 10 years. This is the effect of this clause. I hope the House will have no objection to this."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the new clause was added to the Bill.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is : Schedule A shall stand part of the Bill."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, with the leave of the House I move to

'substitute the word "Schedule" for "Schedule A" wherever it occurs'."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Preamble shall stand part of the Bill."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I now move that the Bill be passed into law. In doing so I would like to say a few words. Hon. Members may think that this legislation has been hurried through. As a matter of fact, the Select Committee considered this legislation thoroughly and most of the amendments I have moved are merely verbal amendments and not amendments of a substantial nature. Under the circumstances I hope hon. Members will not object to the third reading being taken at this stage."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding the motion of the hon. Minister for Education that this Bill be passed into law. It is a proud moment when this Council gives its final assent to this piece of legislation which will create, in as early a time as possible, a University, the first of its kind in South India. (A Voice: Whole India). No, it is not the whole of India. There are residential Universities at Benares and Aligarh and at Decca and other Universities also. So far as South India is concerned this is the first University of its kind, and I think the Council owes it to itself, and I am sure I am echoing the feeling of the whole House when I say that we feel very proud of the magnificent endowment of the Founder of this University, my friend Diwan Bahadur Sir Annamalai Chettiyar. His endowment comes to 35 or 40 lakhs of rupees and this House has wholeheartedly shown its appreciation of the generosity and philanthropy of the gentleman. I am sure, knowing him as I do, that he will come forward with more money and more endowments to this University. In passing, Sir, I may say that I accept the vote of the House,

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whatever my views may have been, in having insisted upon the inclusion of the faculty of technology at once in this University. I am sure both the Founder and the Government accept the implications of the vote of the House. I, as a loyal Member of the House, want that both the Founder and the Government should implement this vote of the House by finding the necessary money for it. I appeal to those friends of mine who were anxious to include technology in this University, when the Government comes forward with proposals for giving more money to this University for founding a Technological school in this University, to give their hearty support to the Government. May I also appeal to the generosity of the Founder that he should, as I am sure he will, accept the vote of the House and carry it out loyally and generously, hoping that thereby we shall be founding on the banks of the Coleroon at Chidambaram a University which will on the one hand promote the study of the humanities and also on the other hand subserve the modern needs of this country as our friends are anxious that it should?

"Then, Sir, it is not my habit to praise the Government, not because I do not want to praise it but because there have been no occasions for it. (Laughter.) To the best of my knowledge, it has not so far done anything half as generous, and half as graceful as it has done in this matter. We owe a great debt of gratitude to my hon. Friend, the Minister for Education, for having piloted this Bill and for having melted to use my own phrase, the stony heart of the hon. the Finance Member and made him agree to this liberal, and may I say generous, help to the University which we are all anxious should be established very soon. I am glad to see that my hon. Friend, the Finance Member, is not a mere dragon . . . keeping his watch and ward over the treasury of the Madras Government and allowing no inroads to be made upon it, except for certain purposes which may commend themselves to him. I am glad to see he is also a warm educationist who recognizes a good thing when it is offered to him. I am glad further, that the Government have been able to realize the full implications of this generous endowment and have come forward with this liberal help.

"So far as the actual composition of the University bodies is concerned, although there were some warm debates yesterday I may congratulate the new University on having got, as a result of the vote of this House, bodies in whose wisdom, educational enthusiasm and disinterestedness, we can have full confidence. I believe we have got a representative Senate, a good Academic Council and a Syndicate on which the teaching side of the University will be adequately, if not generously, represented. I think, Sir, that the intimate connexion established between the Founder and the University will inure to the advantage of the University. There was one provision in the Bill which, by the vote of the House, has been rendered innocuous, from the point of view of the friends of the University. That was with regard to the Finance Committee. Thanks to the reasonableness of the Government, the life of the Finance Committee has been limited to a period of ten years. The composition has been altered so as to give no undue representation to any relevant interest. For the first ten years they will be there to guide, advise, and control so that the money may be spent properly with a view to the very best results being achieved. After that, when the University has gained experience it will become an absolutely autonomous one, in all its affairs, financial, as well as academic.

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"Then, Sir, I have only one word to say with regard to the future of the University. In South India, a teaching and residential university is an experiment, and the success of the University depends, in the ultimate resort, on the ability of the Founder and the authorities of the University in attracting to the University and retaining there, first-class men in the various subjects which are going to be taught. A Residential University cannot make an appeal to the students, unless those who are in charge of the teaching of the various subjects in the University are first rate men, whose lectures are listened to, not because attendance at them for a number of days is compulsory to entitle them to sit for University examinations, but because, in the opinion of the students themselves, these lectures are worth attending. That is the rule in Oxford, and I hope that those who will have a great deal to do with the Chidambaram University will see to it that no quarter is given to second rate or third rate men and that they will so arrange their recruitment to the teaching staff of the University, that, whether it be Physics, Chemistry, English, Tamil, History, Economics or Technology, if I may say so, they will get the very best men available whose name will shed lustre on the Annamalai University, and will make it *primus inter pares* among the universities of the world. I do want that that aspect should be borne in mind. Finance is alright. But in high educational matters a cheese-paring policy is suicidal. I hope and trust that the authorities of the University will not stint any money in attracting to and retaining in the new University the very best men who will shed lustre on the University.

"Then, Sir, I must say one word about the light references made by certain members to the production of pandits. I have already referred to it in my speech on the second reading. I know, Sir, we have got a large number of graduates which our Universities produce. Some of them are unemployed. I do not think I shall be doing any injustice to these very men, the graduates, when I say that we have not got in our country too many men and women really educated and really cultured. I look up to the Chidambaram University not to produce graduates on the model of the other Universities, but to send forth from its portals, young men and women of whom the country may be proud, really cultured, refined and educated ladies and gentlemen anxious, capable, and willing to take their part in the public life of this country in every sphere and be leaders of men and women. Our Universities, I am convinced, have not yet produced those leaders of men which the public schools of England and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge send out to govern this far-flung Empire of Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) There is one thing I envy in Great Britain and I want to copy that—the system of education given in Oxford and Cambridge by which their men are able to impress themselves upon others by their very presence. That is a thing to be admired. I am not an admirer of things English, because they are English. But I do feel, Mr. President, that in this matter we have a great deal to learn from those great residential universities. Not that they are entirely new to us, but we have forgotten our past. The ancient Gurukulas of our own country produced men and women who could have held their own easily as against the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. But, alas, we have lost those great ideals. I am looking forward most hopefully, that in Chidambaram, with this generous endowment, will be reproduced those ancient ideals of the Gurukula, and that we shall create there an atmosphere which will give real education to our men and women

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and send them forth as men and women who will be known as educated, not because of the suffixes to their names as B.A., or M.A., but because of their very presence, person, address, conduct and character. This kind of education I look forward to in Chidambaram. That is why I believe that so far as literary education is concerned, or as it is otherwise known, education in the humanities, Chidambaram will make a notable contribution, unprecedented in the annals of university education in South India. That is all to the good of South India.

"Sir, I have done. I am one of those who believe—I may be optimistic—that very soon, sooner than many of us realize, India will have Swaraj. Whether I am right or wrong, I know that the Annamalai University will play a much greater part in a self-governing India, than it may play to-day. Because, in a free and self-governing India, there will be greater need for robust young men and women who will come with characters shaped, with physique developed, and with their mental and moral outlook trained, to face the storms of life. I have no doubt that the Swaraj Government of the province of Madras and the Swaraj Government of India will look up to Chidambaram as the nursery of their great administrators, statesmen, diplomats, educationists, philosophers and scientists, even as the Government of the British Empire looks upon Oxford and Cambridge for men and women who will carry out the functions of the Empire throughout the world. I therefore feel, Mr. President, that in giving our blessings to this Bill, we are doing the right thing by our posterity, for which I am sure, they will bless those who have taken any part, however humble, in seeing that this Bill is passed into law.

"I see, Sir, that in the preamble special reference is made to the development of Tamil and Sanskrit studies. I hope and hope sincerely that the Chidambaram University will apply itself earnestly and whole-heartedly to the development of the study of these two great literatures. Tamil literature is a mine which is not yet opened to the people of South India adequately as it ought to be. Sanskrit is also equally a great heritage of the people of South India. When these two literatures are equally well developed, I hope to see in Chidambaram the synthesis of the Eastern and Western cultures which will shine forth in Chidambaram as an important meeting place of the cultures of the world.

"With these words, Mr. President, as one representing the University of Madras and its graduates, I have great pleasure in wishing God speed to this university and in giving the profound and grateful thanks of this House, to the founder of the university and to the Government for having come forward with such generous grants, and in praying to the Almighty that He may shower His choicest blessings on the future of this university which we all wish to be enduring and great."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the Bill be passed into law."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, words fail me to express adequately our feelings of gratitude and thankfulness to the hon. Sir Annamalai Chettiyar for his large, princely and magnificent donation which has made the establishment of the university possible. The founder is animated by unselfish and altruistic motives in endowing this university. The value and spontaneity of the gift is enhanced by the liberality with

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which it has been made. If the lights lit on the top of the Annamalai Hills at Tiruvannamalai every year during the *Karikai Deepam* serve to purify the souls of the devotees that go there every year, I have not the slightest doubt that the light of learning that will spread and diffuse from Chidambaram will go a long way in steadying, purifying, chastening and elevating, if I may say so, the moral and intellectual side of those who get into its portals. I feel sure that this university will give a great impetus to the development of Tamil and Sanskrit learning and I have no doubt that this act on the part of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar will be a great incentive to many more Annamalais springing in Kerala and Andhra countries in course of time so that this Presidency may have a network of universities of this type. We are thankful to Sir Annamalai Chettiyar's family for diverting a portion of its well-earned wealth to these channels of public utility. If it had been left to his beloved brother and an esteemed friend of mine, the late Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Chettiyar, to have given water-supply and also a High School for Chidambaram, the coping stone had been supplied and had been furnished by Sir Annamalai Chettiyar; and the University which is in sight will be regarded as the key-stone of the edifice of philanthropy which has been so carefully reared and nurtured. As my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, had put it, may Providence shower on Sir Annamalai Chettiyar His choicest blessings and may his university begin to fulfil its functions and serve as a beacon light for all time to come so long as the sun and the moon last. I have great pleasure in supporting this motion."

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* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I should have certainly objected to the passing of this Bill into law but for the regard that one must have for the great munificence of the donor. Neither the Government nor my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, can claim very great virtue for the law that they are now passing. For one thing the whole law is undemocratic. The constitution that is vouchsafed to this Annamalai University is oligarchic. The Founder, the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, between them, share almost the whole power in the constitution of this University. At every stage we have seen how attempts were made to make this university as archaic as possible. There was a great deal of discontent in the House and to allay the discontent, the word 'technology' was put subsequently into this Act; and the hon. the Chief Minister when speaking on this particular motion said in such specific terms that this was a matter which was merely on paper. The hon. Member for the University made a fervent appeal that the Technological faculty should not find a place in this Bill. I do not know whether this object of the Bill will ever be carried out within any measurable distance of time. I have great regard for Sanskrit, English and Tamil. We have already a multiplicity of universities where humanities are encouraged *ad infinitum*. As for funds, funds are forthcoming to this university because the donor has been liberal enough to throw a bait, in the way of the Government, of a sum of Rs. 27 lakhs approximately. The Government cannot claim very well any merit and I do not know why my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, eulogises the Government. The Government have barely done its duty. So I do not think that either the hon. the Chief Minister or the Finance Member deserves any encomiums. They have probably done a fraction of their duty. There are other universities which have been asking for funds; and funds are not

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forthcoming though this Government has had a remission of over 3½ crores of rupees. Education purposes have not been well served by this Government as yet. When they come forward to help a university that is likely to be archaic in its type, it is no recommendation. I should have welcomed a change of heart and feeling and I should have welcomed a university that can take up mostly modern subjects. We are now labouring under the difficulty that we have not got enough of living in this country for our graduates. It is all very well to say that humanities are required for the elevation of the intellect and that humanities will produce both men and women, who will be the best statesmen, the best scientists and all that is best in the world. I admit that there is truth in that argument to a certain extent. However, when we have to consider the value of education we have to take into consideration the needs of the country, the needs of the moment and the supply that already exists. Without considering these questions and without addressing ourselves to the development of a university that would provide for the needs required, if we assist in the formation of a university which is likely to be archaic, it redounds to nobody's credit. But I have still a ray of hope even if the university is started now out of regard for the donor who has really given more than what one would have expected in Southern India. There is yet time after experience to amend the Act.

“My hon. Friend talked of Swaraj. I am also as optimistic as he is that we shall be able to force Swaraj out of the hands of the British Government within a reasonable and measurable period of time. If that should happen, we will have sufficient opportunities for amending the Act that has been enacted under particular contingencies at present. I therefore feel that no purpose is served by opposing the passing of this Bill at this stage. I am not opposing the motion; but I am sounding a note of warning that this university should not function on archaic lines. It is up to the Founder, up to the bodies that are going to be set up and up to the Government that has brought forward this university into existence, to see that this university functions in a manner which is serviceable to the country. The first requisite appears to me to be this; that this university should endeavour to carry out the particular branches of learning that this House has been fighting for and has been able to include in the Bill after a great deal of discussion, i.e., Technology explicitly and Commerce by implication. If the university addresses itself to that aspect of the matter, I should feel particularly satisfied for the hurry with which this Act is being passed.”

* **MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI** :—“Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion before the House as a representative of the depressed classes. I must welcome most heartily the munificent gift that has been made by the hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir Annamalai Chettiyyar and the encouragement given by the Government in bringing a university of this sort into existence. Sir, to those hon. Members of this House who know the history of the depressed classes and the greatness of Sri Nanda who had the opportunity of going to Chidambaram and attaining the spiritual bliss, I have to say that Chidambaram has got a great future before it. Sir, at present the headquarters of the university is to be at Chidambaram which also forms the centre of activity of the depressed classes in southern districts. My hon. Friend, Swami Sahajanandam, who unfortunately happens to be absent to-day has started the Nandanar Kalvi Kazhagam with a Higher Elementary school and a

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hostel known as the Moir Hostel at Chidambaram and the fact that the university lies within a distance of a mile from it is a welcome sign of the future happiness for the depressed classes in this district.

"Apart from this, some communities especially the depressed classes who have stood and have been made to stand on the outskirts of Hindu society are to be allowed into this university. Another factor which makes me take this opportunity of speaking on this particular subject is that one of the members of Sri Nandanar Kalvi Kazhagam is to be a member of the Senate. Sir, I was one of those who served on the Select Committee of this University Bill and I think I must say a word of congratulation to the hon. the Chief Minister for so ably piloting the Bill through the Select Committee stage and in this Council. When this Bill becomes an Act and when the university is established, I am sure that liberal scholarships will be given to the depressed classes because the district is economically very poor as far as the depressed classes are concerned."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not propose to detain the House for more than a minute or two. I have no doubt that some of those who have already preceded me and many who are to follow me know the Founder more intimately than I do and of the numerous benefactions he has given. But this much I wish to say with your indulgence that my friends and myself on this side of the House wish to associate ourselves most sincerely with the good wishes that have been expressed on the floor of this House and wish this university which has been started under such good auspices a long and very useful career."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Mr. President, if I were the ideal Finance Member, I suppose there is no doubt that nothing more could be reasonably expected of me than the stony heart to which reference has been made, the front of brass, no bounds of compassion and the cold and calculating eye. But even if that were true of myself I am speaking now on behalf of the official Members who, I may say, confidently do desire to join all the other sections of the House on this occasion in wishing Godspeed to this new university. Even as Finance Member I do not propose to follow one or two previous speakers who addressed appeals to the Founder of this university to show even greater generosity towards it. But there is one appeal I should like to make and that is to others to follow his example; (Hear, hear) because great as his generosity has been, there is no one in this House who supposes for a moment that the flow of benevolence may now cease and that there are no further demands either on behalf of this university or on behalf of the other two universities of which we boast to which such generosity might not very well be applied.

"If I remember rightly it was the hon. Member representing the Madras University who complimented me on the fact that I knew a good thing when I saw it. Yes; Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 lakhs is an exceedingly good thing, and I only hope that this is not the only occasion on which I shall be able to look upon donations for educational purposes of a similar kind.

"Sir, one or two criticisms have been made as to the constitution of the university, and on those I do not propose to dwell at any length. But one observation made was that this university is not democratic. I believe the democratic charter of this university is to be found in clause 5 of the Bill where it is expressly laid down that no person shall be excluded from this

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university on the ground of sex, race, creed, class or caste. That seems to me the democratic charter of this university. It does not consist in the manner in which the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Finance Committee are constituted. They are constituted for special purposes and I do not know of any university in the world in which due provision is not made, as has been made in this Bill, for the representation on such bodies of men possessed of those qualifications which are required to ensure the very existence of a university.

" On one point which was under discussion and controversy yesterday, namely, the addition to the Senate of this university of representatives of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, I may say that personally speaking, I was exceedingly glad to find that a resolution to that effect was passed by this House; and for the very good reason that, from my own experience, on bodies, such as the Finance Committee and the Public Accounts Committee, of the services that can be rendered in administrative and financial matters by members such as my hon. Friend Mr. C. Gopala Menon who represents the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, I am convinced that it will be an exceedingly good thing for this university if on the Senate which is the supreme governing body of the university and from which its Syndicate and Finance Committee will, in part, derive their representation, men of such qualifications find place.

" Then, Sir, one Member expressed the hope that this university would not turn out Pandits. Well, on the spur of the moment, I applauded that sentiment; but then it suddenly occurred to me that if my own educational history were examined, I could make claim, if to anything, only to being a Pandit of a very ordinary kind, because such education as I myself received was on those very lines which I think people in India are just now a little too ready to deprecate. I do not agree with those who think that the sole object of education is to turn out specialists, in whatever subject it may be. But I do think that there is something in the old system of general education which attempted to teach people to think and to give them some familiarity with general culture the importance of which is sometimes neglected nowadays, and I do not think it will be in any way to the detriment either of the Annamalai University or of the community which it is to serve, if it does turn out men who do not possess any special qualification, but have a sound general education and a mind open to the critical appreciation of all that interests or concerns humanity. But it is not merely the production of individual men and women of that kind which I look to the Chidambaram University to supply. I hope that in Chidambaram we shall find what perhaps has been somewhat lacking in our universities so far, and that is, a permanent home for what I might call the academical atmosphere, a centre where men will be found who can stand above the ordinary turmoil and controversies of the day and look with a calmer mind on what is going on around them, who will reside permanently there,—a centre to which men who do take a part in the dust and storm of conflict, be it political or otherwise, can turn from time to time in order to enter into a calmer atmosphere where reflection and meditation can take their due part. I think I am right in saying that more than once in my own country where controversies and differences have tended to obscure the interests of the people, it has been because we possessed men of the highest culture of that university

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training to which the hon. Member for the University referred, who were able to intervene and bring to bear influences which could not be disregarded and in spite of all difficulties to clear the air of what was purely ephemeral that we have been able to overcome mere factions or of controversy, and once again to direct events into a channel which could prove beneficial to the general interests. It may be that in years to come occasions will arise in the history of this Presidency when men of that kind will be badly wanted and indeed when it will be essential that they should be forthcoming. I myself hope and hope sincerely that this new university from Chidambaram, will, when such occasions do arise, contribute its quota with men who will, no matter at what risk, come forward and say 'this must cease; this is to the detriment and bane of society; this is merely leading to a crash; we will have no part in it, we protest against it, and we warn you against it.' If this university can do that, may I say that it will be doing a greater service to this country than any specialising will confer upon it. And that I regard as, what in the future, may be one of the most valuable functions which this university will exercise.

"On behalf of those for whom I am speaking, I would express our most earnest desire that the new university may fulfil all the wishes of those who wish it well, and also express our very deep appreciation of the generosity of the founder who has made its coming into existence and the passing of this Bill possible."

* The RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I am glad to say that in the epoch-making enterprise of the hon. Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, we have a magnificent instance of private benefaction. The magnificence of the quantity as well as of the quality of Sir Annamalai's charity is certainly unsurpassed.* In India we are yet to have another to endow forty lakhs or thereabouts for a single object; we are yet to have another to choose a nobler object for his munificent endowment. We all know that Chettinad is a land of charity. Even there the charity of Sir Annamalai is unique. It is really princely and that it is so will, I dare say, be ungrudgingly recognized by all, by the Government and the people. The cheerfulness with which the passage of the Bill has been welcomed on all sides of the House is perhaps an earnest of that recognition."

"Sir, Sir Annamalai's charity deviates from the usual channel of the Chettinad charity which used to find its vent in the direction of the renovation of old temples sometimes carried out not without prejudice to the successful archaeological operations in the Province. Sir Annamalai chalks out a new line. He has brought into existence a new temple, the temple of learning."

"Sir, the greatest asset of a nation is its culture and those who in some way or other contribute to the promotion of national culture are entitled to the highest esteem of the nation. Many of us know how to earn money. But, alas! only few of us understand how to spend our earnings. I need hardly say that Sir Annamalai is one of those few. Sir Annamalai has set a splendid example by giving an impetus to the promotion of culture in the country. If the wealthy among us follow Sir Annamalai's example, I have no doubt that India can lift her head aloft and keep pace with the most advanced countries in the march of progress."

'Sir, the Annamalai University is conceived on right lines. It is to serve as a teaching and a residential university. It is to serve as a means for

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advancing alike oriental and occidental learning. We are urgently in need of a university of the kind. I hope and trust that in the service that is expected of the new university the high ideals of the generous Founder will be realized. May the university continue to be a boon to the people of Southern India by promoting their culture. May Sir Annamalai Chetti and his lineage be ever spared to serve the university, as Pro-Chancellors! Sir, I support the motion."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, as I said when I introduced this Bill in this House, not only the Legislative Council but also the country owes a deep debt of gratitude to Sir Annamalai Chettiar for the munificent gift without which it would have been impossible for the Government of their own accord to have this new university at Chidambaram. As I said then, Sir, and as has been said by both the learned Member for the University and my hon. Friend the Raja of Panagal, I hope his example will be a standing example to other rich men in this country to whom it is given to enjoy the blessings of wealth, to understand that such wealth is given not for one's own glorification, but to help other human beings situated not in the self-same happy position as those rich men. I am also obliged to my hon. Friend, the learned Member for the University, that he also, like my hon. Friend the Finance Member, recognized a good act when it comes even from the hands of the Satanic Government; because it is very rarely that people recognize acts done by their political opponents when they deserve recognition.

4 p.m. "I am glad, Sir, that my hon. Friend has also recognized the great part played by my Colleagues on this bench, because if I can let out a secret, I could tell them that without the help of my hon. Friends who are seated on this bench—I am sorry that my hon. Friend the Development Minister is not here—and of His Excellency the Governor, it would not have been possible for us to have so expeditiously finished the business of this new university. We must pay our tribute, as my hon. and learned Friend did, to my hon. Friend the Finance Member because, as he said, the Finance Member is the custodian of the purse of this province and I am glad to recognize that my hon. Friend does a good thing, because from my experience of the last two years, in spite of feeling sometimes the pinch of not getting money for schemes which I think are right and which would go to the benefit of the people, I must say that my hon. Friend when he finds that his Colleagues are in earnest and that the schemes they put forward are for the good of the province, he always comes to the help of his Colleagues in order that such good things may go forward and in that sense I am glad that one of the Deputy Leaders of the Opposition recognized the great part played by the Finance Member of this Government in the happy position in which we are to-day in seeing this university coming into its own. I join my hon. Friends of this House in wishing Godspeed to this new university and I wish, as my hon. Friend the Member for the University wishes, that this new university will be a real home of culture. As he himself has pointed out we have talked so much about unemployment and as he himself recognized I do feel that the modern universities which we have in this country are really not centres of culture and education although during the last few years most of the universities in India are trying to keep up to the level of the two great universities whose names the hon. Member mentioned with such praise. It is that kind of life which will go to cultivate comradeship,

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go to cultivate feelings of oneness, which we hope for in this university and I wish that will be the ideal which will be followed by the university when it begins to function. As my hon. Friend, the Finance Member, said the Government, after having made this university a university will really not influence it in a manner that would suit their interests, because that seemed to be the song of my hon. Friend Mr. Harisavottama Rao that we have brought forward this university because it is going to help the Government in the ideal they are going to follow. That is the last thing which I have in mind and which I think the Founder of the University had in mind. I do not think he wanted to give this magnificent donation in order to help any Government and I am sure the ideal that he had in mind was the production of the right type of men who will be the future statesmen, pioneers of industry and other professions that will redound to the greatness and to the credit of not only this province, but to the whole of India. With these few words, Mr. President, I, on behalf of the Government, wish this new university Godspeed."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is ready for a vote."

The motion was then put to the House and carried unanimously and the Bill was passed into law.

The announcement was received with loud cheering and clapping of hands.

V

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY ACT, 1923.

The discussion on the Madras University Bill was then resumed.

CLAUSE 15—cont.

Class III—Other Members.

MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"I move that for the word 'thirty' the word 'thirty-five' be substituted."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"I second it, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that for the word 'thirty' the word 'thirty-five' be substituted."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I do not think, Sir, that it is necessary to increase the number of members to be returned by the graduate electorate, because the proportion that is maintained in the whole clause is so evenly placed that it will really increase one kind of representation and so I oppose the increase from thirty to thirty-five."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"I propose for an adjournment of the consideration of the Bill to the next meeting of the Council."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"For the present, the hon. Member is not in order, because he is not ready with his own motion."

MR. K. UPPI SAHIB :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to support the amendment of Mr. Basheer Ahmad, because the hon. the Chief Minister told us that it would increase the representation of one particular constituency. Now representation is given to the South Indian Muhammadan Educational Association to elect two members to the Senate. It is a separate electorate of one separate communal body. What we now say is that for the time being we may not be represented on the Senate by graduates and so we only